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Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

The New Agrarianism. By CHARLES W. DAHLINGER. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1913. Pp. lv, 248. \$1.00.)

Evil conditions which have been so much complained of in recent years are due, Mr. Dahlinger thinks, not to essential faults of government or our economic organization, but to unequal progress as between agriculture on the one hand and industry and commerce on the other.

The consolidation of manufacturing is not so harmful as people suppose; the consolidation is less general than they imagine; small-scale industry is not disappearing; opportunity is not being destroyed. "The people do not bear in mind that whenever a radical change in the manner of manufacturing takes place a readjustment must be had of the forces which produce it." The initiative and referendum, as methods of dealing with public evils, do not well serve their purpose; they have been used for vicious legislation and for measures so numerous that the people cannot understand them, as when Oregon voted on thirty-eight legislative measures at once, in 1912.

Improvement in agricultural methods and organization (described through several chapters with reference to the United States, Ireland, and Europe) is, in the author's opinion, the means of allaying the popular discontent which arises fundamentally, he thinks, from the increased cost of living.

Mr. Dahlinger is clearly in error when he speaks (p. 41) of a "Grange party" formed in 1867; it is worse than questionable to say that Gustavus Adolphus defeated "Austria" (p. 159); and at least doubtful is the proposition (p. 43) that "no greater act of beneficence was ever done by man for man than the enactment of the Interstate Commerce Law." One may be surprised also to read (p. 118) that farming cannot be profitable in the United States, since by the census of 1910 the gross product of manufacturing was much greater than that of agriculture, with a much less valuation of property employed. It may be difficult, again, to agree that the happiness of mankind would be secured, as we are told in conclusion, by the multiplication of agricultural societies like the German *Bund der Landwirth*—numerous and powerful enough to secure the election in 1907 of every candidate for the Reichstag whom it approved, declaring its purpose to be legislation for the benefit of that one class, limiting its membership to Christians, and effecting the enactment

of unchristian laws for making food dear by the power of taxation.

Mr. Dahlinger's diagnosis is curiously related to his remedy: the high cost of living is the chief occasion for discontent—therefore, let us have meat exclusion bills, and all will be well.

A. P. WINSTON.

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NEW BOOKS

ANDREE, K. *Karl Andree's Geographie des Welthandels.* Revised edition. Three volumes. (Frankfort a. M.: H. Keller. 1913. Pp. x, 527. 9.60 M.)

BARNES, W. C. *Western grazing grounds and forest ranges.* (Chicago: Breeder's Gazette. 1913. Pp. 390. \$2.)

DADE, H. E. *Die deutsche Landwirtschaft unter Kaiser Wilhelm II. Mutterland und Kolonien.* I. Preussen. II. Bayern und die übrigen Bundesstaaten. (Halle: Marhold. 1913. Pp. ix, 703; vi, 590.)

DALLMAYER, A. *Die volkswirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Milchzentrale.* (Hildesheim: Volkerei-Zeitung. 1913. 1 M.)

DAVIS, C., compiler. *Livestock a producer of wealth.* (Nashville, Tenn.: McQuiddy Prg. Co. 1913. Pp. 56, illus.)

EDER, P. J. *Colombia.* South American series. (New York: Scribner's. 1913.)

EMERY, G. D. *The new mining law of Alaska.* (Seattle, Wash.: Pioneer Prg. Co. 1913. Pp. 25, illus. 50c.)

FRANCOIS and VALLIER. *Les industries agricoles et alimentaires.* (Paris: Dunod & Pinat. 1913. Pp. 260. 4.50 fr.)

HALL, A. D. *A pilgrimage of British farming.* (London: Murray. 1913. 6s.)

HARBEN, H. D. *The rural problem.* (London: Fabian Soc. 1913. 2s. 6d.)

HURD, A. and CASTLE, H. *German sea power: its rise, progress, and economic basis.* (New York: Scribners. 1913.)

KROPOTKIN, P. *Fields, factories and workshops: or industry combined with agriculture and brain work with manual work.* New revised and enlarged edition. (New York: Putnam. 1913. Pp. 477.)

Those familiar with Kropotkin's *Fields, Factories and Workshops*, as it appeared in 1898, remember his attempt to portray the possibilities of intensive agriculture as illustrated in various countries, and the tendency towards decentralization in manufactures as shown by the comparative growth of small and large industries.

The second edition of this volume which appeared last year adds statistical information from England, Germany, France, and other countries, for the intervening fourteen years, with a view of em-